**This is just a rough draft of quotes for the background I’ll be adding more to this and writing it up properly at a later**

Taylor

pg 10

'A catalogue should be flexible and up-to-date .OPAC can be considered the most flexible and current of all catalogue formats. Additions, deletions and changes can be made at any time and the results instantly available to the user'

pg10

'a catalogue should be constructed and formatted so that all entries can be quickly and easily formed'

pg16

'the internal arrangements of records in the computer vary greatly from system to system and make little difference to a user. What does matter to the user is the way in which entries are displayed in response to a search request.'

pg21

'today, the vast majority of catalogue records are created using one of MARC formats. The first MARC formant was developed at LC around 1965. The version used in the United States was for many years referred to as USMARC to distinguish it from the versions used in other countries (e.g. RUSMARC, DENMARC tec.) The latest version published in 1999 is called MARC21 it is the harmonization of CAN/MARC and USMARC and the name is meant to show that it is ready for the 21st century.'

pg 25

the first cataloguing rules were prepared by individual Anthony Panizzi Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum constructed a set of rules for that institution that was published in 1841.....This set of rules often referred to as Panizzi's 91 Rules' was the first major modern statement of principles underlying cataloguing rules: as such it has exerted an influence on every Western world code that has been created since it's publication. Panizzi believed that anyone looking for a particular work should be able to find it through the catalogue and he wrote rules with that goal in mind'

pg25

Charles A Cutter, a librarian... also created an important set of rules... gave voice to the concept that catalogues not only should point the way to an individual publication but should also assemble and organise literary units'

Combing the work of Panizzi and Cutter pg 26

'the Anglo- American Rules of 1908'however following that the 1941 and 1949 rules were sharply criticised. Because the 1949 rules for entry and heading were not satisfactory ALA invited Lubetzky in 1951 to prepare a critical study of cataloguing rules.. at the International conference on Cataloguing principles held in Paris 1961 a draft statement of cataloguing principles based upon Lubetzky's Code of Cataloguing Rules was used as the basis for consideration. The final version of the Statement of Principles (often called the Paris Principles) was adopted and the participants from 53 countries agreed to work in the various countries.

pg39 'Currently the MARC encoding holds the position of being one used for bibliographic records in the vast majority of the world’s entire catalogues'

pg478

The primary OCLC service has always been the onlne cataloguing subsystem creating a database called WorldCat(formerly known as the OClC Online Union Catalogue)

pg479

Connexion is the name for OCLC's primary cataloguing service, providing access to WorldCat for original and copy cataloguing'

xxx Bowman

pg16

'tI is important to realise that it is AACR2 that gives you the rules to follow when producing catalogue records. MARC simply gives you a structure to the records produced as a result of the following the rules : MARC is not a cataloguing in itself'

pg17

Fields each field is introduced by a three digit number called a tag eg 008, 100, 245

pg141

As with most standards there are both stages and weaknesses associated with MARC. Strengths include the fact that MARC is a mature standard. It has been in existence for 40 years and it is well understood and well tested. It has been widely adopted by libraries around the world.

pg141

'Many have suggested that an XML schema should replace MARC. XX. Others have suggested that instead of arguing over MARC versus XML we should be discussing MARC and XML.

MARC - Machine readable codes